

BEGIN

REEL ~~57~~ 57
BOBROVNIK, D.P.
to

REEL ~~#~~ 57
BOBROVA,
~~BABROWNIK~~ D.P.
to

REEL # 57
BOBROVA, V.P.
~~BOBROVA, V.P.~~
to

KONTOROVICH, L.M.; LOGANSEN, A.V.; LEVCHENKO, G.T.; SEMINA, G.N.; BOBROVA,
V.P.; STEPANOVA, V.A.

Chromatographic analysis of acetylenic hydrocarbons. Zav.lab.
28 no.2:146-148 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy
institut azotnoy promyshlennosti i produktov organicheskogo
sintaza.

(Hydrocarbons)

(Chromatographic analysis)

L 25483-66 EWA(h)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T LJP(c) AT/JD/JG
 ACC NR: AP6009683 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/003/0908/0911
 AUTHOR: Vul, B. M.; Vavilov, V. S.; Galkin, G. N.; Bobrova, Ye. A.
 ORG: Physics Institute im. P. N. Lebedev, AN SSSR, Moscow (Fizicheskii institut AN SSSR)
 TITLE: Radiative recombination in gallium-arsenide diodes
 SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 3, 1966, 908-911
 TOPIC TAGS: gallium arsenide, radiative recombination, pn junction, junction diode, recombination emission, forbidden band
 ABSTRACT: To clarify the character of recombination processes corresponding to the particular emission band in GaAs (the short-wave band or one of the few long-wave bands), the authors investigated the dependence of the radiation intensity of each of the bands on the density of the current through a p-n junction. The samples tested were GaAs diodes in which the p-n junctions were obtained by diffusion of zinc in n-type material. The radiation was observed in a direction normal to the plane of the junction from the n-region side. Measurements were made of the emission spectrum of the investigated samples, of the dependence of the intensity of the emission of the individual bands on the injection current at various temperatures at high injection levels, and of the dependence of the internal quantum efficiency on the temperature. The results show that the short-wave band, with a quantum energy close to the width of the forbidden band, is connected at high injection levels with

Cord 1/2

L 25483-66

ACC NR: AF6009683

2

a bimolecular recombination law; the long-wave band is connected with a monomolecular recombination law. It is concluded that the nonradiative recombination at high injection levels should also obey the bimolecular law. The authors thank Yu. V. Popov and A. I. Frimer for supplying important experimental data. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 4 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 27Jun65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 (1.0)

MIKUTSKAYA, B.A.; LAKOTKINA, O.Yu.; MOTUZENKO, Z.Ye.; BOBROVA, Ye.G.;
VAYNSHTEYN, A.M.; FREYDOVICH, A.N.; OSHEROVICH, A.M.

Epidemiological effectiveness of immunization with glycerofomol
streptococcal polyvalent vaccine. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun.
41 no.9:36-42 S '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyany imeni Pastera,
Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ukha, nosa, gorla i rechi i
Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy pediatricheskiy institut, Leningrad.

KRICH, B.V., inzh.; SIMANOVSKIY, M.A., kand.ekon.nauk; KOZLOV, G.P., otv.
za vypusk; BOBROVA, Ye.N., kand.tekhn.nauk

Brief instructions on organization and planning methods for routing
normal freight traffic flows. Inform.list.Glav.gruz.upr. no.15:
4-39 '59. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Glavnoye gruzovoye upravleniye Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya
(for Krich). 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
zheleznodorozhnogo transporta Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya
(for Simanovskiy).
(Railroads--Traffic) (Railroads--Freight)

BOBROVA, Ye.V., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Actinomycosis of the orbit. Vest. oft. 33 no.4:39-40 J1-Ag '54.
(MLRA 7:8)

1. Iz Voronezhskoy oblastnoy glasnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy
(nauchnyy rukovoditel' saslushennyi deyatel' nauki prof. A.I.
Pokrovskiy)

(ACTINOMYCOSIS,
*orbit.)

(ORBIT, diseases,
*actinomycosis)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.15 Vol.11/4 Chest Diseases April 58

BOBROVA E.V.

944. TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS OF THE CONJUNCTIVA (Russian text) -
Bobrova E.V. - VESTN.OFTAL. 1957, 1 (15-19)

During the yr. 1953-1955, 5 patients with tb of the conjunctiva were treated in the hospital of the Voroniesh Medical Institute; one patient with tuberculous blepharitis was treated in the clinic. The tuberculous process of the conjunctiva was present only in one eye, in one it spread towards the sclera. In 4 patients, the diagnosis was confirmed by taking a b.opsy. The age of the patients varied from 9 to 38 yr. In two patients, the regional (submaxillary and parotid) lymph nodes were enlarged. Tb of the conjunctiva usually develops as a result of the haematogenous transfer of tb bacilli from the primary focus; improvement of the general condition of the patients was therefore taken care of; streptomycin injections with PAS, good nutrition and vitamins were given. Subconjunctival injections of chlor-calcium streptomycin were also given subconjunctivally into the fornix of the affected lid. Streptomycin also was introduced by iontophoresis; 50,000 U. of streptomycin were injected into the conjunctiva of the adult patients, and 25,000 U. into children's conjunctiva. Local therapy in the form of streptomycin drops were given on the days when the injections were omitted. In all, the patients received from 500,000 to 2,000,000 U. during the course of treatment. The regression of the process required from 6

944

weeks to 4 months of treatment. The hyperaemia, infiltration of the conjunctiva, and the tuberculous nodes disappeared; fine scars formed at the site of the ulceration; the swelling of the lymph nodes also disappeared. During the period of observation from 3 to 12 months there was no recurrence of the process. The author concludes that combined local and general therapy gives the best results in the treatment of tb of the conjunctiva.

Sitchevskaya - New York, N. Y. (XII, 15)

1. BOBROVA, Z. (v.)
2. USSR (600)
4. Looms
7. New silk weaving machine. Tekh. molod. 21 no. 3 1953

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Unclassified.

BOBROVA, Z. V.

BOBROVA, Z. V. --"Investigation of the Possibility of Increasing the Passage Rate in a Three-Cylinder Flax-Spinning Machine." *(Dissertations for Degrees in Science and Engineering Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions) Min of Higher Education USSR, Moscow Textile Inst, Moscow, 1955

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis'. No. 25, 18 Jun 55

*For Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences

BOBROVA, Z.V.

Exchange of technical experience between the peoples' democracies.
Tekst. prom. 17 no.3:59-62 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:4)
(Europe, Eastern--Textile industry)

BOBROVA, Z. V.

~~BOBROVA, Z. V.~~ kand. tekhn. nauk.

High drafts in flax spinning. Tekst.prom. 17 no.10:28-32 0 '57.

(Spinning) (Flax)

(MIRA 10:12)

BOBROVA, Z. V.
BOBROVA, Z. V.

Textile workers. Tekst.prom.17 no.11:58-61 N '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Textile industry--Study and teaching)

BOBROVA, Z.V., kand. tekhn. nauk

High drafts in flax spinning. Tekst. prom. 18 no.2:31-34 P '58.
(Flax) (Spinning) (MIRA 13:3)

MAKAROV, A.I., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; BOBROVA, Z.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Development of shuttleless weaving; symposium on shuttle-
less weaving in Czechoslovakia. Tekst.prom. 19 no.12:
36-43 D '59. (MIRA 13:3)
(Czechoslovakia--Looms--Hydraulic driving)
(Looms--Pneumatic drive)

BOBROVA, Z.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Rates of expansion of the textile industry in the U.S.S.R. Tekst.-
prom. 21 no.5:5-7 My '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Textile industry)

11.9400. also 149P

S/089/60/009/006/008/011
B102/B212

AUTHORS: Kutateladze, S. S., Bobrovich, G. I.

TITLE: Application of the similarity method in generalizing experimental data obtained for the critical heat fluxes in a boiling liquid

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 9, no. 6, 1960, 493-494

TEXT: Cooling of surfaces by liquids which form a boiling film or bubbles (which complicate the heat transfer considerably) on the surface has been investigated various times. The present "Letter to the Editor" contributes to this problem. There are two hypotheses which deal with the occurrence of a crisis during bubble-forming boiling. One of them has been formulated by G. N. Kruzhilin. According to this hypothesis, the first critical density of the heat flux is determined by the same criteria as the heat transfer during bubble boiling, i.e., the critical density of the heat flux is described by the function

$$\eta_{up} \frac{r \gamma^*}{\lambda (1 - \gamma^*)} =$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\frac{\gamma}{u} : \frac{c \gamma A T^* \sqrt{\sigma (\gamma - \gamma^*)}}{(r \gamma^*)^2} : \frac{\pi \sigma}{\gamma^2 \gamma (\gamma - \gamma^*)^{1/2}} \right] \quad (1)$$

Card 1/3

22448

S/089/60/009/006/008/011
B102/3212

Application of the similarity...

Kruzhilin has suggested the following empirical formula for calculating

$$q_{crit} = 4700 \frac{T^{0.22} \sigma^{0.21} (\gamma - \gamma^*)^{0.42} (\gamma \gamma^*)^{0.21} \lambda^{0.40}}{\gamma^{0.21} \mu^{0.21} \mu^{0.14}} \quad (2)$$

The other hypothesis, which has been suggested by Kutateladze, assumes that the crisis at boiling is qualitatively a separate event. This event is related to the disturbance of the hydrodynamic stability of the two-phase boundary layer, which occurs when a critical rate of steam generation has been reached. This hypothesis makes it possible to obtain a number of formulas by employing the similarity theory. According to the hydrodynamic theory,

$$\frac{q_{crit}}{r \sqrt{\sigma \gamma^*} \left(1 + \frac{\gamma^*}{\gamma}\right) \sqrt{\sigma (\gamma - \gamma^*)}} = K = \text{const}, \quad (3)$$

describes the boiling of a non-viscous saturated liquid having a large volume. (2) and (3) satisfy the test results, although one has been obtained empirically and the other theoretically. (2) may be changed

into $k = \frac{0.415 T^{0.32}}{0.31 \gamma^{0.14} 0.64 \sigma^{0.08} 0.04 \mu^{0.14} \left(1 + \frac{\gamma^*}{\gamma}\right)^{0.50}}$. k has been calculated that way. The numerical results are compiled in a table.

Card. 2/3
2-

BOIROVICH, G.I. (Novosibirsk); GOONIN, I.I. (Novosibirsk); KUTATELADZE,
S.S. (Novosibirsk); MOSKVICHEVA, V.N. (Novosibirsk)

Critical heat flows in boiling binary liquid mixtures. ~~PMF~~
no.4:108-111 J1-Ag '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Ebullition) (Heat-Transmission)

*Thermal Physics Inst, Siberian Div of USSR A.S.
as of 65*

BOBROVICH, G.I. (Novosibirsk); GOGONIN, I.I. (Novosibirsk); KUTATELADZE,
S.S. (Novosibirsk)

Effect of the size of the heating surface on the critical
heat flux during boiling of a large volume of liquid.

PMTF no.4:137-138 J1-Ag '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

*Thermal Physics Inst. Siberian Div. of USSR AS
6-9-65*

S/124/62/000/006/018/023
D234/D308

26.5400

AUTHORS: Borishanskiy, V. M., Bobrovich, G. I. and Minchenko, F. P.

TITLE: Heat transfer during bubble boiling of water and ethyl alcohol on the outside surface of pipes (in large volumes)

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, no. 6, 1962, 90-91, abstract 6B587 (V. sb. Voprosy teplootdachi i gidravliki dvukhfazn. sred, M.-L. Gosenergoizdat, 1961, 75-93)

TEXT: Experimental data are given on heat transfer during boiling in a wide interval of variation of heat flow (water up to 10^6 kcal/hr.m², ethyl alcohol up to 7×10^5 kcal/hr.m²) and pressure (from atmospheric to critical). The influence of boiling on heat transfer is found and it is established that this influence is expressed by a complicated relation and cannot be represented in the form of a simple power function with a constant exponent. Data

Card 1/2

Heat transfer during ...

S/124/62/000/006/018/023
D234/D308

processing has been carried out according to criterial formulas of various authors, and showed that these formulas are only reliable in the domain for which they have been obtained. 17 references.
/_Abstracter's note: Complete translation._/

✓B

Card 2/2

42045

S/207/62/000/004/004/006
I054/I242

26.5400

AUTHORS: Bobrovich, G.I., Gogonin, I.I., Kutateladze, S.S.,
and Moskvicheva, V.N. (Novosibirsk)

TITLE: Critical heat flux in the boiling of binary mixtures

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladoy mekhaniki i tekhnicheskoy fiziki,
no.4, 1962, 108-111

TEXT: The work of W.R. Wijk et al (Ref. 2: Chem. Eng. Sci. 1956, vol.5) is discussed. A detailed description of the experimental apparatus and methods of measuring the critical heat flux in boiling binary mixtures is given. The critical heat flux for a mixture of water and butyl-alcohol reached its maximum at a concentration of 15-20% alcohol, and the absolute value of the flux is of the same order of magnitude as for pure water. The minimum is reached at a concentration of 2-3% alcohol. A mixture of water and ethyl alcohol gave similar results. An increase of pressure reduces the effect of the alcohol concentration on boiling. The results are plotted

Card 1/2

S/207/62/000/004/004/006
I054/I252

Critical heat flux in the...

as heat-flux versus temperature diagrams, with pressure as a parameter. There are 4 figures.

SUBMITTED: February 16, 1962

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4034280

5/0207/64/000/002/0146/0149

AUTHORS: Bobrovich, G. I. (Novosibirsk); Kutateladze, S. S. (Novosibirsk)

TITLE: Effect of concentration of alcohol water mixture on the critical heat flow density

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy mekhaniki i tekhnicheskoy fiziki, no. 2, 1964, 146-149

TOPIC TAGS: alcohol water mixture, critical heat flux, ethyl alcohol, boiling heat transfer, one component liquid, unstable foam

ABSTRACT: The existing formulas of Kutateladze and Borishanskiy for the critical heat flux are applicable only to single component liquid. The dependence of the heat flux on the concentration of a mixture of liquids is complicated by a tendency for the formation of unstable foam upon the surface on which boiling takes place. The authors investigated experimentally the dependence of critical heat flux on the concentration of ethyl alcohol in water at a pressure of 1 atm abs. The surfaces used were a wire 0.5 mm in diameter and a plate of large size and about 6 mm thick, standing on its narrow edge. The results are given in Fig. 1 on the Enclosure. Here curve 1 represents the case of the wire, curve 2 the case of the plate, and curve 3 shows the difference between the experimental

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4034280

results on the plate and the corresponding values calculated from the Kutatseladze and Borishanskiy formulas. The authors thank Yu. L. Sorokin and A. I. Leont'yev for their critique of this work. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 3 graphs, and 6 equations.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 03Dec63

DATE ACQ: 15May64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: TD,ME

NO REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 013

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP/4/34280

ENCLOSURE: 01

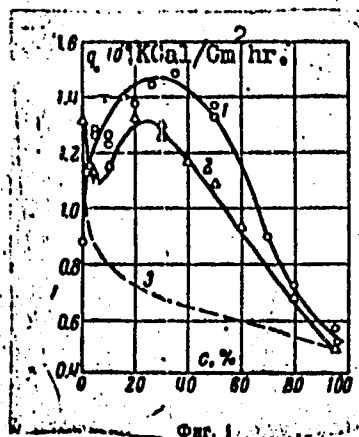


Fig. 1.

Cord
3/3

BOBROVICH, G.I. (Novosibirsk); GOGONIN, I.I. (Novosibirsk); KUTATELADZE,
S.S. (Novosibirsk)

Effect of the size of the heating surface on the critical
heat flux during boiling of a large volume of liquid.

PMTF no.4:137-138 J1-Ag '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

BOBROVICH, K.I., student

Designing and rating of a glotoid reducing gear. Nauch.trudy MGI
no.29:191-204 '59. (MIRA 14:4)

(Gearing)

CHERNITSKIY, Ye.A.; KONEV, S.V.; BOBROVICH, V.P.

Polarization spectra of the fluorescence and phosphorescence of tryptophan and indole. Dokl. AN BSSR 7 no.9:628-632 S '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Laboratoriya biofiziki i izotopov AN BSSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN BSSR A.N. Sevchenko.

KONEV, S.V.; LYSKOVA, T.I.; BOBROVICH, V.P.

Nature of the ultraviolet luminescence of cells. Biofizika 8 no.4:
433-440 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Laboratoriya biofiziki i izotopov AN BSSR, Minsk.

BOBROVICH, V.P.; KONEV, S.V.

Characteristics of the luminescence of amylase in the crystal state. Dokl. AN SSSR 155 no.1:197-200 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Laboratoriya biofiziki i izotopov AN BSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.N.Tereninym.

BOBROVICH, V.P.; KONEV, S.V.

Tyrosine-tryptophan energy migration in protein molecules. Dokl.
AN BSSR 9 no.2:118-121 F '65. (MIFA 18:5)

1. Laboratoriya biofiziki i izotopov AN BSSR.

KONEV, S.V.; BOBROVICH, V.P.; CHERNITSKIY, Ye.A.

Polarizing emission spectra of protein fluorescence and the possibility of the intertryptophan migration of energy. Biofizika 10 no.1:42-47 '65.
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Laboratoriya biofiziki i izotopov AN BSSR, Minsk.

KONEV. S.V.; BOBROVICH, V.P.

Polarization spectra of fluorescence and phosphorescence based on
emitting mitochondria and cell nuclei. Biofizika 10 no.5:813-816
'65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Laboratoriya biofiziki i izotopov AN BSSR, Minsk.

KONEV, S.V.; BOBROVICH, V.P.; CHERNITSKIY, Ya.A.

Possibilities and mechanisms of the energy migration in proteins.
Dokl. AN SSSR 165 no.4:937-939 D '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Laboratoriya biofiziki i izotopov AN BSSR. Submitted
January 27, 1965.

LIPINA, E.S.; PEREKALIN, V.V.; BOBOVICH, Ya.S.

Synthesis and properties of nonconjugated dinitrodienes and
conjugated dinitrotrienes. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.11:3635-3640
N '64 (MIRA 18:1)

BOBROVIKOV, N.I.

Municipal service management in Moscow in 1961. Gen. Khaz. Mosk.
35 no.1:1-5 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Predsedatel' Ispolkoma Moskovskogo Soveta.
(Moscow--Municipal services)

BOBROVITSKAYA, N.V.

Why published suggestions are so little applied. Tekst.prem.16
no.4:68 Ap '56. (Textile industry) (MLRA 9:7)

BOBROVITSKIY, I.V.; IVANOVSKIY, V.D.

Installation of turbine units. Energ. stroi. no.37:34-44 '63.
(MIRA 17:6)

1. Nachal'nik turbinного tsekha montazhnogo uchastka tresta
"Teploenergomontazh" (for Bobrovitskiy). 2. Proizvcditel'
rabot turbinного tsekha montazhnogo uchastka tresta "Teplo-
energomontazh" (for Ivanovskiy).

BC *ABROVNIK* *B-I-10*

Chemical and petrographic examination of hardened cement. A. D. D. (Ukraine, Chem. J., 1965, 30, 220-221). The viscosity of hydration of belite is > that of alite. The process of hardening consists in hydration of C_2S with production of colloidal and rapid hydration of C_3S silicates, and of $C_4(OH)_2$ hardening being a function chiefly of the content of cryst. hydrates. R. T.

ASD-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1964 SYMBOLOGY 1964 SYMBOLOGY

1964 SYMBOLOGY 1964 SYMBOLOGY

L 16744-63

EWP(1)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC

S/124/63/000/004/037/064

AUTHOR: Bobrovnik, A. Ye.

52

TITLE: Computation of shells by the force method

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, no. 4, 1963, 9, abstract 4V65
(Stroit. mekhan. i raschet sooruzh., no. 4, 1962, 9-15)

TEXT: The author presents his computation for folded, prismatic systems, based on the forces method. For the basic functional unknowns he takes normal stresses in the fins of the fold. The basic geometrical and static hypotheses adopted as a foundation for the computation are the same as those of V. Z. Vlasov's theory; however, the profile of the envelope is considered to be nondeformable, and as a result of this the cross-sectional bending moments are statically defined quantities, unlike those of the Vlasov theory. The assumption referred to provides a lower degree differential equations. The functional unknowns are sought in the form of series on the fundamental beam functions which are chosen to satisfy the boundary conditions on the cross-sectional boundaries. For each member of the series, as a result of the orthogonality of the beam functions, the usual system of algebraic equations for the forces method is obtained. The author takes up the example of computing a fold; it is apparent from this example that his results are in close agreement with Vlasov's general theory. V. V. Vlasov. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

BOBROVNIK, D.N. [Bobrovnyk, D.N.]

Volcanic tuffs from a well located in the northern part of the
Khodorov area, Drogobysk Province. Geol. zhur. 17 no. 4:70-75

'57.

(MIRA 11:4)

(Khodorov District--Volcanic ash, tuff, etc.)

20

Chemico-petrographical investigation of hardened cement. D. Dolbunynik. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk. 10, 224 41 (1954).* - Report. X-ray shows that setting of cement proceeds in steps. 1. Ca silicate hydrates slower than Si-Ca. The general direction of the process is: clinker + water $\rightarrow$ colloidal aq. Ca silicates + cryst. aq. silicates + Ca hydrates. The cryst. part of the cement is responsible for its hardness. J. G. Tolpin

ALL U.S. METEOROLOGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

017

6

Chemico-mineralogical investigation of the precipitate formed by treatment of 50°Bé. alkalies with sodium sulfide. D. Bogdanovskii. *Ukrain. Khim. Zhur.* 10, 1111, 1935. 728-30 (1935). — Exptl. evidence shows that about 65% of the Na_2SO_4 used for pptn. of NaCl in electrolytic NaOH plays no part in this process; only 35% through formation of mixed salts of NaCl and Na_2CO_3 takes part in the purification. The ppt. contains on the average: $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 2\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 2\text{NaCl}$ — 22.46%; $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 2\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{NaCl}$ — 8.89%; $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 2\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 3\text{NaCl}$ — 2.25%; $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 2\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 13\text{NaCl}$ — 1.12%. Double salts were not observed, ternary complexes being formed. J. G. T.

ASAC-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND LETTERS																										3RD AND 4TH LETTERS										5TH AND 6TH LETTERS										7TH AND 8TH LETTERS									
AUTHOR INDEX																										SUBJECT INDEX										CROSS-REFERENCE										F. GROUPS									
COMMON VARIABLE INDEX																										COMMON ELEMENT INDEX										COMMON ELEMENT INDEX										COMMON ELEMENT INDEX									
<i>e</i> Budnikov, P. P., and Bobrovnik, D. P. DEHYDRATION OF KAOLINS AND CHASOV-YAR CLAY. <i>Ukrain. Akad. Nauk. Ser. Khim. Nauk.</i> 11 [1] 41-55 (1936).—Prosyanyaya and Turbovo kaolins and Chasov-Yar clay are anchimonomineral formations. The kaolins do not give up chemically bound water until about 500°C.; Chasov-Yar clay begins to give it up in the interval 400 to 500°. The dehydration process at 500° approximates $dC_s/dt = CK$, where C_s = weight of the sample, C = residue after the reaction in the given interval of time, t, and K = the constant of dehydration. The constants of different kaolins are not equal on account of their different mechanical constitution and the presence of admixtures. Constants for temperatures over 500° were not found, because the chemically bound water evolves in the first 10 min. It can be said that both water molecules bound in kaolin are similar as to their chemical bond and that the dehydration process proceeds as a mono-molecular reaction.																																																							

1ST AND 2ND SPACES																										3RD AND 4TH SPACES																																																																																																																																	
PROCESS AND PROPERTY INDEX																																																																																																																																																											
ca																										8																																																																																																																																	
The formation of Tertiary siliceous sandstones of the Donets basin. U. Rukhovich, <i>Ukrain. Khim. Zhur.</i> 11, 469-472 (1936).—The formation of the Tertiary sandstones in the Donets basin is closely connected with the clay deposits of that period. The clays were decomposed with the formation of sol, salts of Al and of other metals, and an insol. siliceous ppt. consisting of finely dispersed SiO₂ and grains of quartz. The sol. salts were washed out, but the siliceous ppt. remained and became cemented into sandstones. R. Z. Kamich																																																																																																																																																											
ABR-514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																																																																																																																																																											
<table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="13">1ST DIVISION</td> <td colspan="13">2ND DIVISION</td> <td colspan="13">3RD DIVISION</td> <td colspan="13">4TH DIVISION</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="13">10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000</td> <td colspan="13">10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000</td> <td colspan="13">10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000</td> <td colspan="13">10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000</td> </tr> </table>																																																				1ST DIVISION													2ND DIVISION													3RD DIVISION													4TH DIVISION													10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000													10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000													10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000													10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000												
1ST DIVISION													2ND DIVISION													3RD DIVISION													4TH DIVISION																																																																																																																				
10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000													10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000													10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000													10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000																																																																																																																				

18

ca

THE INFLUENCE OF ADMIXTURES ON DECARBONATION OF DOLOMITE. P. P. Budnikov and D. P. Bobrovnik. *J. Applied Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 11, 1151-1155 (1938). The effect of the addn. of NaCl and CaSO₄·2H₂O on the decarbonation of dolomite was investigated at 600 and 700°. The greatest amt. of CO₂ was evolved in the first 10 min. Addn. of NaCl or gypsum increased the evolution of CO₂ from Volga dolomite by 4.5 times at 600° and by 2 times at 700°. Addn. of NaCl to Nikitovka dolomite increased evolution of CO₂ by 1.5 times at 600° and about 2 times at 700°; the effect of gypsum was much smaller. Volga dolomite contained SiO₂ 0.44, Al₂O₃ traces, Fe₂O₃ 0.14 and SO₃ 0.5%; Nikitovka dolomite, SiO₂ 2.42, Al₂O₃ 0.23, Fe₂O₃ 0.95% and SO₃ none.

A. A. Podgorny

ASM-A4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM SYMBOLS

UNION MAP ONLY ONE

BRILLIANT

FROM SYMBOLS

FROM SYMBOLS

CA

Investigation of the Maryev siliceous sandstones
P. P. Budnikov and D. P. Bobrovnik. *J. Geol. Acad.
Sci. Ukraine, S. S. R., Nos. 1-2, 230-44(1940) (in
Ukrainian). Chem. analyses show 85.6% SiO₂, up to
4.1% Al₂O₃ and 0.45% Fe₂O₃. F. H. Matzmann*

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM BOWING
STILLER CH. AND JEL

1ST AND 2ND LETTER																										3RD AND 4TH LETTER																										5TH AND 6TH LETTER																																																			
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z																										A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z																										A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z																																																			
COMMON VARIABLE INDEX																										AUTHOR INDEX																										SUBJECT INDEX																										MATERIALS INDEX																									
																										1ST AND 2ND LETTER																										3RD AND 4TH LETTER																										5TH AND 6TH LETTER																									
COMMON VARIABLE INDEX																										1ST AND 2ND LETTER																										3RD AND 4TH LETTER																										5TH AND 6TH LETTER																									
																										A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z																										A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z																										A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z																									

Bobrovsk, D. P. CONSTITUTION OF KAOLIN CALCINED AT HIGH TEMPERATURES. *Trudy Vsesoyuznogo Nauchno-Issledovatskogo Instituta Khimicheskoi Geologii i Petrologii, 1940, 205-10.* The kinetics of the dehydration of kaolin calcined at 450° to 600° and the constitution of kaolin calcined at still higher temperatures were investigated. Two kaolins (Prossanov and Turbov) were studied. The determinations were made by chemical and petrographic analyses and by measuring the heat of wetting in a diphenylmethane calorimeter. Up to 900°, the kaolin did not decompose into the oxides; and the chemical combinations remained intact. During the dehydration of kaolin, no regrouping of atoms takes place, but the bond between Al₂O₃ and SiO₂ is weakened. The specific gravity of the metakaolinite was 2.43, and that of the product calcined at 1200° was 2.77.

1ST AND 2ND LETTERS																										3RD AND 4TH LETTERS																										5TH AND 6TH LETTERS																									
AUTHOR INDEX																										SUBJECT INDEX																										CROSS-REFERENCES																									
R Buchikov, P. P., and Bobrovnik, D. P. REACTION IN THE SOLID STATE BETWEEN SiO_2 AND CaO, KAOLIN, ITS FIRING PRODUCTS, AND CaO. <i>Trudy Inst. Geol. Nauk, Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. Mineral. Geokhim. Ser. Petrogr. ser.</i>, 1940, 223-29. --The formation of calcium silicates from CaO and SiO_2 at 500°, 600°, and 700° was investigated. With the increase in temperature, the amount of CaO reacting with SiO_2 increases, and with increase of grain size, it decreases. In samples fired at 1000°C, water-soluble and insoluble calcium silicates were formed, the amount of free CaO decreasing compared with that of samples fired at a lower temperature. At 600° more α-calcium orthosilicate (C_2S) and less Ca_2Si and CS form; at 1000° the formation of C_2S predominates, and only an inconsiderable amount of α-C_2S is found. It follows that the reaction in the solid phase proceeds according to the Ostwald law by leaps over intermediary unstable compounds ($2\text{CaO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2$ and $3\text{CaO} \cdot 2\text{SiO}_2$) to the final CaSiO_3. The rate of reaction increases with the temperature and with increase of activity of SiO_2 and degree of dispersion of CaO. These findings have been applied to the firing of silica brick.																																																																													

BOBROVNIK, D. P.

PA 43/43T30

USSR/Geology

11 Jan 1948

"Scapolite from the Crystalline Limestone (Xenolite) of the Granodiorite Quarry Near Gnivana Station in Vinnitsa Oblast," D. P. Bobrovnik, 22 pp

"Dok Akad Nauk SSSR, Nova Ser" Vol LIX, No 2

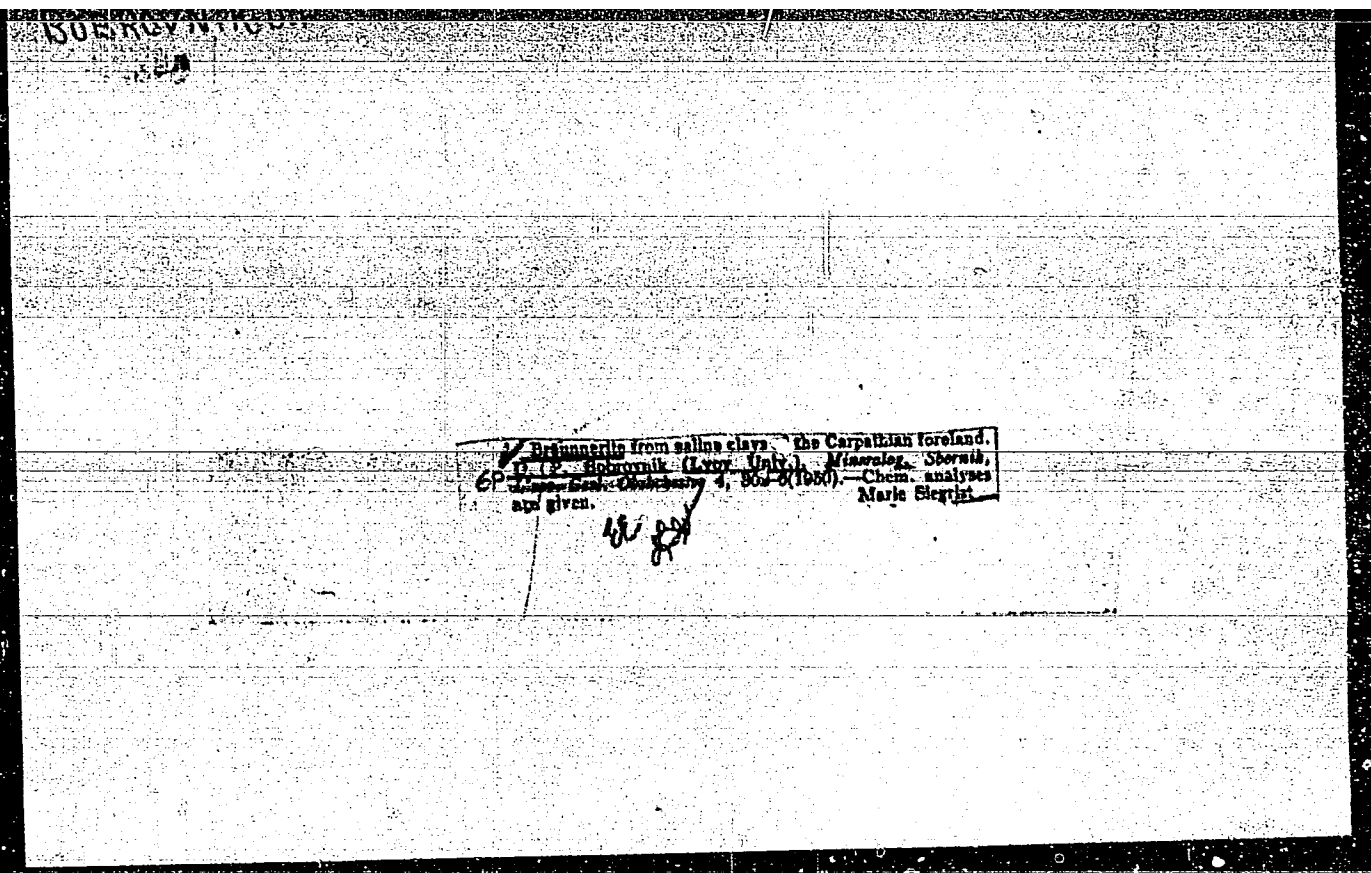
Author studied scapolite in microsections and powder by the immersion method as well as by chemical analysis. Briefly reports results. Look upon hydrothermal processes in this region as postmagmatic, and combined with intrusions of magma of rose-colored aplite granite. Submitted by Academician D. S. Belyankin, 18 Oct 1947.

43T30

BOBROVNIK, D. P.

35864 Bal'sam dlya izgotovleniya prozrachykh shlifov. Mineral. Sbornik (l'vov)
no. 3, 1949, c. 217-18

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statye, No. 49, 1949



ca

8

Ash tuff near Bunevichi, Drogobych Region. D. P. Bohrovnik (Ivan Franko State Univ., Lvov). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 72, 945 (1980). D. describes slightly cemented earthy masses of grayish color, a typical volcanic tuff, in Miocene sediments (sandy clays). Microscopic examn. shows about 99% of angular fragments of anisotropic siliceous volcanic glass, with $n = 1.494 \pm 0.001$, $d. 2.90$. Scarce microlites of plagioclase (with 37% An), biotite (high in Fe_2O_3 , with n_s between 1.648 and 1.690), apatite, zircon, all originating from the magmatic rock; hornblende is rare. A chem. analysis is typical for liparite. The origin of these tuffs is somewhat uncertain, since volcanic centers are entirely lacking in the Pre-Carpathians; they are, however, highly probably of Trans-Carpathian origin, in 150 to 200 km. distance, and blown as aeolian sediments by strong winds.

W. Eitel

1951

CA

8

Garnets from coal seams of the Lemberg region. D. P. Bobrovskii (State Univ. Lemberg). *Zapiski Vuzovsk. Mineral. Obshchestva* (Mém. soc. russe minéral.) 80, 127-31 (1951).—The so-called "growth pyramids" on garnet crystals occurring in sandy clay sediments are described. The reddish colored crystals have inclusions of rutile, zircon, they are isotropic with $n = 1.787$. The chem. analysis shows that the compn. of crystals in the heavy fraction of the sediments is 70% almandite, 11% grossularite, 15% pyrope, and 4% spessartite. A considerable part of Al^{3+} is replaced by Fe^{2+} , and the calcd. n should be 1.810; d. detd. is above 4.10. Such garnets are typical in biotite schists of low-temp. metamorphic origin. It is therefore assumed that the growth figures are derived from the original medium of the crystallization, and no growth of the crystals in the sediments is probable. The paragenesis with tourmaline, rutile, chloritoid, chlorite, and muscovite is characteristic for the biotite schists. Even under the action of the erosion, the intimate intergrowth and coating around the garnet crystals is not thoroughly destroyed, and also rutile and zircon are often found in the sands without any signs of rounding. The original idiomorphic forms of the garnet crystals are preserved, and only the soft biotite in which they have been embedded is washed away. W. R.

1951

BOBROVNIK, D.P.

Wollastonite from crystalline limestone in the vicinity of Onivan'.
Min.sbor. no.5:193-200 '51. (MIRA 9:12)

1. Gosuniversitet imeni Ivana Franko, L'viv.
(Onivan'--Wollastonite)

BOBROVNIK, D.P.

Jarosite of the Carpathian Mountain region. Min.sbor. no.5:
329-333 '51. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Gosuniversitet imeni Ivana Franko, L'vov.
(Carpathian Mountain region--Jarosite)

BOBROVNIK, D. P.

Блещущий Глина

21 Oct 51

"Молдавський Блещущий Глина," Д. П. Бобровник,
Л'вов State У Імені І. Франко

"Док Ак Наук СРСР" Vol LXX, No 6, pp 933-936

In the western part of the Ukrainian SSR there are a number of deposits of bleaching clay. Microscopic investigation of this clay revealed it to be a homogeneous mass of particles of 0.01 to 0.001 mm. Under transmitted light it has a light gray color. It is similar to bentonite. A heat-temp graph shows

217712

that its hygroscopic water is given off at 140°, the chemically combined water released at 550°, and the water in the crystal lattice itself is given off at 650°. Its ratio of SiO₂ : Al₂O₃ is 5.7, which makes it similar to fuller's earth in that respect.

217712

BOBROVNIK, D. P.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 9
May 10, 1954
Mineralogical and
Geological Chemistry

Crystalline limestones of the Vinnitsa district. D. P. Bobrovnik (2. Franko State Univ., Lvov). *Zapiski Vsesoyuz. Mineralog. Obshchestva* (Mém. soc. russe minéral.) 62, 301-6(1953).—The cryst. limestones near the railroad station Galvani are characterized by a highly metamorphosed shell ("rubashka") of a wollastonite-diopside rock, which indicates a relatively high temp. of the reacting magmatic solns. A slight mobilization of the FeO content in the shell is remarkable: the diopside in the shell is nearly colorless, with low FeO, while the diopside dispersed over the whole cryst. limestone is rich in hedenbergite, and green. This principle of FeO mobilization was previously established by Kozhinskiy (*Trudy Inst. Geol. Nauk* No. 29(1947)) as a characteristic of metasomatic processes at high temps. The solns. intruding into the limestone have also introduced much SiO₂, K₂O, and P₂O₅; sphene, diopside, apatite, and scapolite are abundantly new-formed in the rock structure. Simultaneously, the calcite and dolomite were recrystd. to coarse grains. The sequence of crystn. is sphene-green diopside, scapolite. A younger mineralization at lower hydrothermal temps. is indicated by the change of diopside to amphibole, with amorphous SiO₂ pptd. between the calcite grains, forming lenses or crusts. The primary rock of the Galvani occurrence is a hypersthene-garnet rock. Plagioclase, quartz, and spinel are rare minerals in the cryst. limestone. The green diopside is calc. to be 61.6% diopside, 28.6% hedenbergite, 6.7% mol. CaO.Al₂O₃.SiO₂. The shell is 10.9% CaSiC₂ (wollastonite), 12.8% quartz, 7.0% calcite, and 68.5% diopside. W. Bitel

BOBROVNIK, D.P.

~~BOBROVNIK, D.P.~~
Copper minerals in Miocene deposits of the Carpathian Mountain
region. Vop. min. osad. obr. 1:49-57 '54. (MIRA 11:4)
(Carpathian Mountain region--Copper ores)

BOBROVNIK, D.P.; YUKOVA, V.G.

Mineralogy of clays of the Vorotyshchenskaya series in the Carpathian
foothills. Vop.min.osad.obr. 2:175-188 '55. (MLRA 9:11)
(Carpathian Mountain region--Clay)

~~BOBROVNIK, D.P.~~, professor, otvetstvennyy redaktor; PETROVA, T.N., tekhnicheskyy redaktor.

[Summaries of the reports of the Conference on the Mineralogy of Sedimentary Formations] Soveshchanie po mineralologii osadochnykh obrazovaniy. Lvov, 1955. Tезисы докладов. [L'vov] Izd-vo L'vovskogo univ. 1955. 121 p.
(Lvov--Mineralogy) (MLRA 10:6)

~~BQBROVNIK, D.P.~~

Hoegbomite from the lower Tortonian sandstone of the southwestern outskirts of the Russian Platform. Vop.min.osad.obr. 2:215-216 '55.
(Russian Platform--Hoegbomite) (MIRA 9:11)

MATKOVSKIY, O.I.; ~~BOBROVNIK, D.B.~~ professor, otvetstvennyy redaktor;
GAZER, S.L., redaktor; SARANYUK, T.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Accessory minerals of granitoids of the Osnitskiy complex in
Volhynia] Aktsessornye mineraly granitoidov osnitakogo kompleksa
Volyni. [L'vov] Izd-vo L'vovskogo gosuniv., 1956. 49 p.

(Volyn Province--Rocks, Igneous)

(MLRA 10:2)

LAZARENKO, Ye.K., otv.red.; BOBROVNIK, D.P., prof., doktor geologo-mineral.nauk, zamestitel' otv.red.; VARTANOVA, N.S., kand. geologo-mineral.nauk, red.; YASINSKAYA, A.A., dotsent, kand. geologo-mineral.nauk, red.; GAZER, S.L., red.; SARANYUK, T.V., tekhred.

[Mineralogy of sedimentary formations] Voprosy mineralologii osadochnykh obrazovaniy. Otvet.red.Ye.K.Lazarenko. L'vov. Books 3 and 4. 1956. 673 p. (MIRA 13:7)

1.L'vov. Universitet. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN USSR (for Lazarenko). (Mineralogy, Determinative) (Rocks, Sedimentary)

~~BOBROVNIK, D. P.~~

USSR/Cosmochemistry - Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry, D

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 729

Author: Bobrovnik, D. P.

Institution: Lvov University

Title: On the Study of Authigenous Minerals in Sedimentary Rocks

Original

Periodical: Vopr. mineralogii osadoch. obrazovaniy, No 3-4, Lvov, Lvov University, 1956, 73-79

Abstract: In the classification of the minerals in sedimentary rocks into autogenous (I) and alloigenous (II) the totality of the indexes and properties of the minerals are frequently not utilized. Thus isomorphism is considered sufficient for the classification of the minerals in group I. In a number of cases II of magmatic or metaphoric origin are included in the first group. The autogenous minerals can be used as indicators of the physicochemical conditions prevailing at the time of formation of the surrounding sedimentary rock only if the physicochemical conditions for the origin of the autogenous minerals

Card 1/2

Volcanic tuffs in some localities of the southwestern border
of the Russian platform. D. P. Bobrovnik. *Geol.*
Sbornik Leningradsk. Univ. im. I. Franko No. 4, 143-54
(1957).—Mineralogical description, petrographic charac-
teristics, and two chem. analyses of acid, impure volcanic
tuffs of Cretaceous age. A. Volborth.

CR

BOBROVNIK, D.P.

Chlorite-like and colloidal minerals in volcanic rocks of
Volhynia. Min.sbor. no.11:223-229 '57. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Gosuniversitet imeni Ivana Franko, L'vov.
(Volhynia--Colloids) (Volhynia--Chlorites)

BOBROVNIK, D.P.

Migmatite garnets in the neighborhood of Vinnitsa and the garnet-
biotite gneiss of the village Tal'noye. Dop. ta pov. L'viv, un.
no.7 pt.3:139-144 '57. (MIRA 11:2)
(Vinnitsa Province--Garnet)

~~BOBROVNIK, D.B.~~, prof., red.; VARTANOVA, N.S., dots., red.; KUDRIN, L.N., dots., red.; LAZARENKO, Ye.K., prof., red.; YASINSKAYA, A.A., dots., red.; GAZNER, S.L., red. izd-va; MALIYAVKO, A.V., tekhn. red.

[Clays, study and utilization; conference papers] Issledovanie i ispol'zovanie glin; materialy soveshchaniia. [L'vov] Izd-vo L'vovskogo univ., 1958. 856 p. [Summaries in English, pp. 811-848]. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Soveshchaniye po issledovaniyu i ispol'zovaniyu glin. Lvov, 1957.
2. Glenn-korrespondent Akademii nauk USSR (for Lazarenko). (Clay)

BOBROVNIK, D.P.

Mineralogical study of upper Tortonian deposits in outlying south-
western regions of the Russian Platform (Opola). Vop.min.osad.obr.
5:67-79 '58. (MIRA 12:3)
(Volyn-Podolian Upland--Mineralogy)

BOBROVNIK, D.P.

Barite and pyrrhotite from Tortonian deposits in outlying southwestern regions of the Russian Platform. Vop.min.osad.obr. 5:263-266 ' 58.

(Russian Platform--Barite) (Khodorov District--Pyrrhotite)
(MIRA 12:3)

BOBROVNIK, D.P.

Garnets in rocks of the southwestern margin of the Russian
Platform. Min.sbor. no.12:297-305 '58. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Gosuniversitet imeni Ivana Franko, L'vov.
(Russian Platform--Garnet)

BOBROVNIK, D.P.; KUROCHKA, V.P.

Hydrobiotite in Lower Paleozoic sediments of the Dniester Valley.
Vop. min. osad. obr. 6:34-43 '61. (MIRA 15:6)
(Dniester Valley--Hydrobiotite)

BOBROVNIK, D.P.

Mineralogy of argillites overlying the lower coal beds in the
Lvov-Volyn Basin. Vop. min.osad. obr. 6:44-54 '61. (MIRA 15:6)
(Lvov-Volyn Basin--Argillite)

BOEROVNIK, D.P.; YASINSKAYA, A.A.

Mineragraphic study of the meteorite fragment from the Pultusk collection. Min. sbor. no.15:312-315 '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Ivana Franko, L'vov.
(Pultusk--Meteorites)

BOBROVNIK, D.P.

"Mineralogy of igneous complexes in western Volhynia" by
IE.K. Lazarenko and others. Reviewed by D.P. Bobrovnik.
Min. sbor. no.15:400-402 '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Ivana Franko, L'vov.
(Volhynia--Rocks, Igneous)
(Lazarenko, IE.K.)

8/269/63/000/004/029/030
A001/A101

AUTHOR: Bobrovnik, D. P.

TITLE: A chemical-mineralogical investigation of a meteorite fragment from the "Poltusk" collection at the L'vov Natural Science Museum, AS UkrSSR

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya, no. 4, 1963, 72, abstract 4.51.568 ("Visnyk L'vivs'k. un-tu. Ser. geol.", 1962, no. 1, 147 - 154).

TEXT: The collection was assembled from meteorite fragments which fell in the vicinities of Pultusk (Poland) in the form of a stony rain on January 30, 1868. The collection consists of 236 fragments with a total weight of 9,272 g. The authors investigated fragment no. 19 weighing 31.25 g. The meteorite fragment is composed of silicate minerals (mainly olivine and hypersthene with a small admixture of glass) and opaque grains (nickeliferous iron, troilite and chromite). The mineralogical description of the meteorite components is presented, as well as the chemical and spectral analyses of the meteorite. There are 10 references.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation] O. K.
Card 1/1

BOBROVNIK, Daniil Prokhorovich [Bobrovnyk, D.P.]; BOLDYREVA, Tat'yana Aleksandrovna [Boldyrieva, T.O., deceased]; ISHCHENKO, Anton Markovich; STRUYEV, Mikhail Ivanovich; USIKOV, Ivan Dmitriyevich [Usykov, I.D.]; KHIZHNYAKOV, Andrey Vasil'yevich [Khyzhniakov, A.V.]; SHPAKOVA, Vera Borisovna; SHUL'GA, Pelageya Lukinichna [Shul'ha, P.L.], doktor geol.-miner. nauk; CHEKHOVICH, N.Ya. [Chekhotych, N.IA.], red.; MATVIYCHUK, O.O. [Matvichuk, O.O.], tekhn. red.

[Lvov-Volyn' Basin] L'vivs'ko-volyns'kyi kam'ianovuhol'nyi basin. [By] D.P. Bobrovnyk ta inshi. Kyiv, Vyd-vo Akad. nauk URSR, 1962. 143 p. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk Akademii nauk Ukr. SSR (for Shul'ga, Ishchenko).
2. Institut geologii goryuchikh iskopa-yemykh Akademii nauk Ukr. SSR (for Boldyreva).
3. L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (for Bobrovnik).
4. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gornorudnyy institut (for Khizhnyakov).
5. Trest "Ukrvuglegeologiya" (for Struyev, Shpakova, Usikov).
(L'vov--Volyn' Basin--Coal geology).

L 15685-63

EWI(1)/FCC(w)/BDS/EEC-2/ES(v)

APFTC/ESD-3

Pe-l GW

ACCESSION NR: AR3003590

S/0081/63/000/008/0178/0178

SOURCE: RZh. Khimiya, Abs. 8E12

AUTHOR: Bobrovnik, D. P.

TITLE: Chemico-mineralogic investigation of a chip of meteorite from the "Poltusk" collection at the L'viv natural Science Museum, AN Ukr-SSR

CITED SOURCE: Visnyk L'vivsk un-tu. Ser. geol., no. 1, 1962, 147-154

TOPIC TAGS: meteorite analysis, Poltusk, Poltusk meteorite

TRANSLATION: A collection was assembled of meteorite chips which fell in the vicinity of Poltusk (Poland) Jan. 30, 1868, in the form of a stony shower. The collection consists of 236 specimens of total weight 9272 g. Chip no. 19, weighing 31.25 g., was investigated by the authors. The chip of meteorite consists of silicate minerals (basically of chrysolite and hypersthene with a small impurity of glass) and opaque grains (nickelous iron, troilite, and chromite). A mineralogical description of the contents of the meteorite is given along with chemical and spectral analyses of the meteorite. O. Kirova

DATE ACQ: 12Jun63

SUB CODE: CH,AS

ENCL: 00

Card 1/1

BOBROVNIK, D.P. [Bobrovnyk, D.P.]

Minerochemical study of the meteorite fragment from the "Poltusk"
collection of the Lvov Museum of Natural History of the Academy
of Sciences of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Visnyk L'viv.un. Ser.geol.
no.1:147-154 '62.

(MIRA 16:7)

(Meteorites)

GILLER, Ya.I.; BOBROVNIK, D.P.; GORETSKIY, V.A.; GORZHEVSKIY, D.I.;
KOLTUN, L.I.; LAZARENKO, Ye.K.; LAZKO, Ye.M.; REZVOY, D.P.

Gugo Leonardovich Piotrovskii; obituary. Min. sbor. no.16:
456- 458 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

(Piotrovskii, Gugo Leonardovich, 1897-1962)

BOBROVNIK, D.P.; BOYCHUK, G.V.

Mineralogy of Turonian chalk in Kremenets. Min. sbor. no.17:113-119
'63. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Franko, L'vov.

BOBROVNIK, D.P., prof.

Genesis of supragypsum sulfurous sandstone in the Carpathian
Mountain region. Vest. L'vov. un. Ser. geol. no.2:3-8 '64.
(MIRA 19:1)

BOBROVNIK, D.P.

Mineralogy of gypsum anhydrite of sulfur deposits in Transcarpathia.
Min. sbor. no.16:261-272 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Ivana Franko, L'vov.
(Transcarpathia—Gypsum)
(Transcarpathia—Anhydrite)

BOBROVNIK, G.A. (Moskva); LAZAREV, V.M.

Design of optimum measuring systems with digital computers.

Avtom. i telem. 25 no.5:696-701 25 no.5 My '64.

(MIRA 17:9)

SHCHERBAKOVA, B.Ye.; Primalni uchastiye: BOBROVNIK, I.I.; ISHCENKO, A.Ya.;
KISIN, B.A.

Using the method of transformed head waves in the southwestern part
of the West Siberian Plain. Trudy Inst. geol. i geofiz. Sib.
otd.AN SSSR no.16:95-112 '62. (MIRA 16:9)
(West Siberian Plain—Seismic prospecting)

BOBROVNIK, I.I.; ISHCHEENKO, A.Ya.

Features of recording transverse waves in swamps. Trudy Inst.
geol. i geofiz. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.16:135-139 '62. (MIRA 16:9)
(Tyumen' Province—Seismic prospecting)

BOEROVNIK, I.I.

Propagation velocities of seismic waves in bottom deposits of rivers
and surface layers of swamps. Razved. i prom. geofiz. no.36:24-
30 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(Seismic prospecting)

KHUDOBINA, L.N.; Prinimali uchastiye: LEBEDEVA, T.N.; BOBROVNIK, I.I.;
KISIN, B.A.; CHERNOVA, V.V.; KOVAL'SKAYA, I.

Recording reflected transverse and transformed waves. Trudy Inst.
geol. i geofiz. Sib. otd.AN SSSR no.16:140-171 '62. (MIRA 16:9)
(Seismic prospecting)

MONASTYREV, V.K.; BOBROVNIK, I.I.; KONOVALOV, Yu.G.

Basis for soundings using the refraction method for mapping the
surface of the basement of the West Siberian Plain. Trudy
SNIIGGIMS no. 30:6-18 ' 64 (MIRA 19:1)

Point sounding using the refraction method. Ibid.:19-38.

BOBROVNIK, L.D.; LITVAK, I.M.

Clarification of the products of beet sugar manufacture by means of
electrodialysis with the aid of ion exchanger diaphragms. Sakh.prom.
36 no.11:18-26 N '62. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Kiyevskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti
imeni Mikoyana.

LITVAK, I.M.; BOBROVNIK, L.D.

Use of ion exchange in sugar manufacture. Trudy KTIPP no.24:
22-29 '61. (MIRA 15:6)
(Sugar manufacture) (Ion exchange)

LITVAK, I.M., doktor tekhn. nauk; BARABANOV, M.I., kand. tekhn. nauk;
BOBROVNIK, L.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; PRIKHOD'KO, I.A., kand.
tekhn. nauk

Research work in the department of the production technology
for sugary substances of the Kiev Technological Institute of
the Food Industry; on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of
the department. Pishch. prom. no.2:216-225 '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Kiyevskiy tekhnologicheskij institut pishchevoy promyshlen-
nosti.

BOBROVNIK, Viktor L'vovich; SUKHANOVA, E.Ya., red.

[Economic aspects of the lumbering industry of Khakassia]
Nekotorye voprosy ekonomiki lesnoi promyshlennosti Khakasii.
Abakan, Khakasskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1959. 56 p.

(MIRA 14:3)

(Khakass Autonomous Province--Lumbering)